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THE Fruit

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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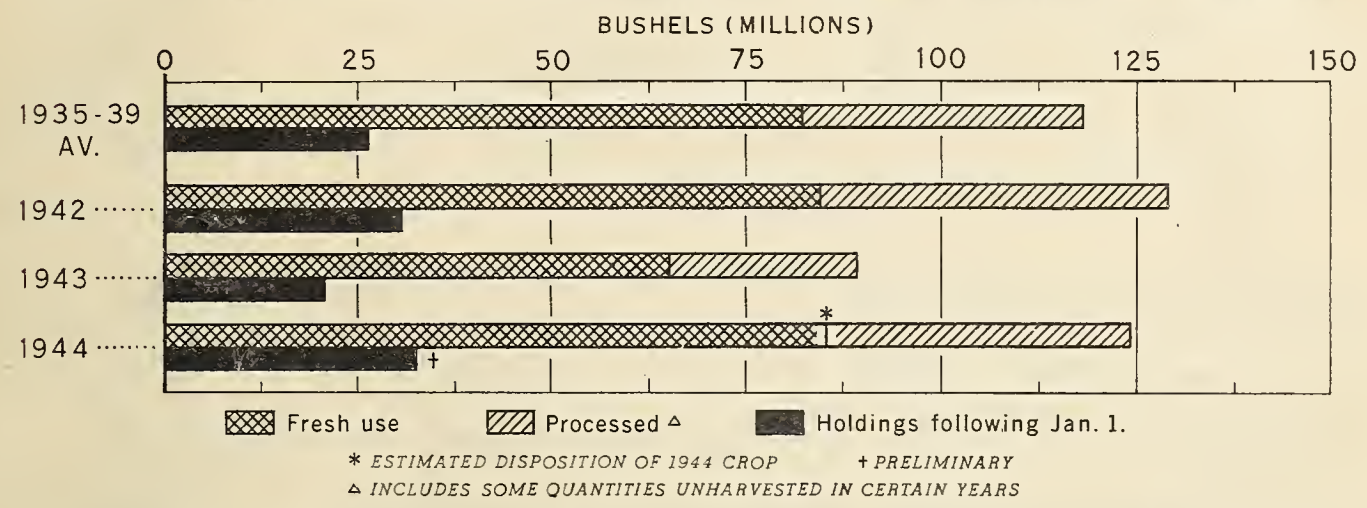
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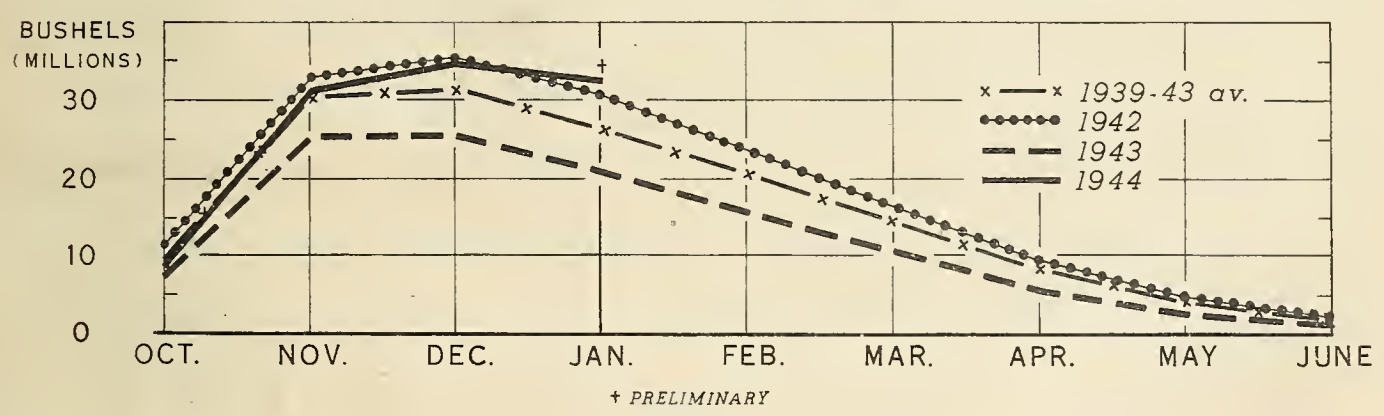
JANUARY 1945

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APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED YEARS, UTILIZATION, AND COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS ON FOLLOWING JAN. 1, 1939-43 AVERAGE, AND 1942-44



APPLES: COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS ON 1ST OF MONTH, 1939-43 AVERAGE, AND 1942-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The quantity of apples used fresh out of the 1944 crop is expected to be within the usual range of 65 to 75 percent of the total commercial crop.

The January 1, 1945, cold storage holdings of fresh apples were substantially larger than the holdings a year earlier from the short 1943 crop and were the largest on record for that date. Apple holdings January 1 of this year were 26 percent of the 1944 commercial crop, compared with an average of about 23 percent.

Storage stocks increase rapidly during harvest time, reaching a peak by December 1. Thereafter they decrease gradually, providing fresh apples until the following summer.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Contents		
	Page	Page
Summary	2	: Dried Fruits 13
Citrus Fruits	4	: Canned Fruits and
Apples	7	: Fruit Juices 14
Pears	10	: Frozen Fruits 16
Grapes	12	: Tree Nuts 16
Strawberries	13	: Appendix of Tables 18

SUMMARY

Recent prices for citrus fruits have declined seasonally, but some improvement in prices seems probable later this winter. Prices for apples and pears, now taken from storage, have been fairly steady during the past month, but are expected to advance seasonally later this winter and spring. Supplies of fresh citrus fruits are expected to continue plentiful, those of fresh apples and pears will be larger than usual, and those of canned fruits will continue short.

Prices for oranges and grapefruit at terminal markets generally advanced from early in the season to late December, when they declined in response to a slackening in demand and continued large supplies. A seasonal advance in prices appears likely later this winter as supplies diminish. Production of grapefruit and early and midseason oranges is moderately smaller this season than last, but prospective production of Valencia oranges, which are marketed mainly in spring and summer, is considerably larger. Auction market prices for lemons from this season's crop declined considerably below ceiling levels early in January, but are expected to strengthen later this winter.

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Market prices for the better quality western apples have been at ceiling levels and probably will rise seasonally, limited by scheduled increases in ceilings. Prices for midwestern and eastern apples are expected to advance seasonally but may not reach ceilings. Cold storage holdings of the about-average 1944 crop of apples were unusually large on January 1, 1945. Relatively more of the western apples had been sold by this date than of the eastern. A new set-aside order, WFO 121, reserves cold storage holdings of Winesap, Delicious (except Golden Delicious), and Newtown in Washington and Oregon for military and war service requirements. Meeting such needs probably will take about half of the stocks of these varieties remaining in the two States at the time the order became effective, January 16, 1945.

Ceilings on pears sold for table use, put into effect for the first time on the 1944 crop, tended to restrict the market prices for fresh pears to levels moderately lower than the very high prices realized on the 1943 crop. The large 1944 crop of pears, produced according to a normal geographical pattern, has sustained weekly shipments somewhat larger than average through the fall and early winter. Above-average supplies in storage remain for movement during the rest of the season. Wholesale prices for pears are expected to advance seasonally.

During the 1944-45 grape marketing season, now rapidly drawing to a close, farmers have received a record-high average price for grapes. Market prices for fresh grapes rose sharply by about 60 cents per lug immediately following the removal of ceiling restrictions last October, then rose gradually and seasonally until just before Christmas, and declined thereafter to a level about 25 percent above last year.

Because of the greatly reduced acreage of the past several years, the supply of strawberries has been short thus far this year and will continue to be unusually short throughout 1945 and probably also 1946. Prices are limited by ceilings.

Domestic production of canned fruits and frozen fruits is larger in 1944-45 than in 1943-44, that of canned fruit juices is about the same, and that of dried fruits is smaller. Mainly because of greatly increased military and other noncivilian needs, civilians are expected to receive slightly less canned fruits and fruit juices than last season. Civilian supplies of dried fruits are indicated to be moderately smaller in the 1944-45 season than in 1943-44. Practically all of the frozen fruits will go to civilians, who will receive slightly more this season than last.

For the record large 1944 pecan crop, farmers received only slightly less per pound than for the 1943 crop. For the large 1944 crop of English walnuts, farmers received some 4 percent per ton less than they did for the previous crop. Prices received by farmers for almonds and filberts, on the other hand, were higher for the 1944 crop than for the previous crop.

Wholesale prices for edible tree nuts in terminal markets in mid-January, 1945, were generally at ceilings; wholesale prices averaged approximately the same as last year.

-- January 24, 1945

CITRUS FRUIT

Aggregate production of citrus fruit during the 1944-45 season -- oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and limes -- is expected to total approximately 6.9 million tons (fresh basis), as indicated by the January 1 condition of the crop. A crop of this size would be 3 percent smaller than the record large crop of 7.1 million tons produced during the 1943-44 season but 64 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average of 4.2 million tons. By comparison, 9.6 million tons of other fruit were produced in 1944.

Approximately 70 percent of the citrus crop, this season as last, is expected to be utilized in fresh form and the rest processed. Shipments by rail and boat this season through mid-January totaled approximately 57,000 cars or slightly more than for the corresponding period last season. Civilian supplies of fresh citrus fruit generally are expected to be plentiful for the rest of this season, although grapefruit may not be quite as plentiful as last season.

Recent Citrus Prices Generally Near Levels of a Year
Earlier

Prices for Florida oranges and grapefruit on the New York auction market generally advanced, but contra-seasonally, from the beginning of the season in October to December, when levels considerably above those prevailing a year earlier were reached. They declined seasonally in late December and early January, however, as consumer demand slackened following the usual brisk holiday trade. Prices for Texas grapefruit on the New York and Chicago auctions, although fluctuating considerably from week to week, have exhibited no sustained upward or downward movement thus far this season. Prices for California Navel oranges on these auctions reflected ceiling levels during December, their first month of sale on these auctions this season, and then declined in early January as did prices for Florida oranges. At mid-January, prices for oranges and grapefruit were slightly above prices a year earlier. Prices for California lemons on the New York and Chicago auctions reflected ceiling levels during November and December but declined considerably in early January, dropping to levels much below prices a year earlier. These recent declines in prices for citrus fruits are expected to be temporary, followed by seasonal increases in prices.

Adjustments Made in Prices to
Growers for Citrus Fruits

On November 10, 1944, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration jointly announced that O. P. A. ceiling prices for the 1944-45 pack of canned grapefruit juice would be based upon the same raw material cost allowance as was used in constructing the 1943-44 civilian ceiling prices. It was stated further that W. F. A. would absorb that portion of the canner's cost of raw grapefruit that is in excess of the cost reflected in these civilian ceiling prices, except that grower prices paid in excess of the following per ton "on-tree" prices would not be absorbed: Florida, \$37.39; Texas, \$25; and California-Arizona, \$21. The grower price of \$37.39 per ton for Florida grapefruit was based upon estimates of production made shortly after the Florida hurricane. The Florida price of \$37.39 per ton was revised to \$35.37 on December 1, 1944, in the light of the December 1 crop report, which indicated that prospective production of grapefruit in Florida is 1,000,000 boxes larger than was estimated shortly after the hurricane.

Because of hurricane damage, ceiling prices at country shipping points for Florida citrus fruits for fresh market shipment were raised 81 cents a box for grapefruit and 45 cents a box for oranges, effective November 6, 1944, and 53 cents a box for tangerines; effective November 16, and continuing through December 31, 1944 (MPR 426, Amendments 69 and 70). These adjustments in price ceilings were made to provide to growers the full return intended for a normal crop under the original ceilings, in line with provisions of the "disaster clause" of the Stabilization Extension Act of June 30, 1944. Partly because of an improvement in crop prospects as of December 1, 1944, and partly because of a new interpretation of disaster adjustments to provide to growers 90 percent of the return intended for a normal crop, ceilings were adjusted downward 26 cents a box for grapefruit, 28 cents a box for oranges, and 33 cents a box for tangerines, effective for the period January 1-31, 1945, and

1944-45 Crop of Oranges About as
Large as Record 1943-44 Crop

The 1944-45 crop of oranges (excluding tangerines) is indicated to be approximately 103 million boxes, about the same in size as the record large 1943-44 crop but half again as large as the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production of early and midseason oranges in Florida and California, the principal sources of orange supplies during the fall and winter seasons, is estimated at 39.7 million boxes, 15 percent less than in 1943-44. Previous to the heavy damage to the Florida crop by the October hurricane, it was expected that total production of early and midseason oranges would slightly exceed the production of 1943-44. The market movement of oranges from Florida was slowed down for several weeks following the storm, but such reduced shipments were partly offset by increased shipments from Texas. Since December, when new crop oranges from California became available in large volume, market supplies have been generally plentiful. Inasmuch as prospective production of Valencia oranges in Florida and California, the principal sources of oranges in spring and summer, is 57.7 million boxes or 12 percent more than in 1943-44, supplies of oranges should be generally plentiful also in spring and summer.

Production of tangerines in Florida during the 1944-45 season is indicated at 4 million boxes, 11 percent larger than in 1943-44 and 53 percent larger than the 10-year average. Since they are marketed during the fall and winter, they tend to supplement the supplies of early and midseason oranges. Weekly carlot shipments reached a seasonal peak in December and are now declining, although still large.

Grapefruit Crop Now Indicated to be
One-Eighth Smaller Than in 1943-44

The 1944-45 crop of grapefruit is expected to total 48.7 million boxes, 13 percent smaller than the record large crop in 1943-44 but 48 percent larger than the 10-year average. In Florida, the indicated crop of 21.5 million boxes, 9.5 million less than in 1943-44, reflects heavy losses from the October hurricane. In Texas the crop of 20.15 million boxes is 2.44 million larger than last season, and this in part offsets the decrease in Florida. Supplies of fresh grapefruit are expected to be slightly smaller this season than last. Moreover, the smaller crop this season is expected to result in a smaller pack of processed grapefruit, principally canned grapefruit juice.

Lemon and Lime Production Considerably
Larger This Season Than Last

Production of lemons in California this season, 13.3 million boxes, is about 21 percent larger than the near-average production of 11.0 million boxes in 1943-44. The Florida lime crop of 250,000 boxes constitutes a new record, surpassing the previous record large crop in 1943-44 by 60,000 boxes. The 10-year average production is 75,000 boxes. Marketing of the 1944-45 crop of limes began in April 1944, and of lemons in November 1944. Lemons are expected to be in good supply for the rest of the current season.

later extended through February 1945 (MPR 426, Amendments 77 and 80). These adjusted ceilings still were higher than the originally established ceilings (MPR 426, Amendment 19) by 55 cents a box for grapefruit, 17 cents a box for oranges, and 20 cents a box for tangerines.

Thus far this season for Florida citrus fruits, prices to growers of grapefruit for processing have tended to reflect the applicable ceilings, whereas prices to growers for grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines for fresh market use have been somewhat below the applicable ceilings.

APPLES

1944 Apple Crop About Average.

The commercial apple crop of 124,200,000 bushels produced in the United States in 1944 was only about 1 percent larger than the 9-year (1934-42) average production, although more than one-third larger than the short crop of 1943. Production by areas in 1944 compared with the 9-year average ranged from 18 percent below average in the South Central States to 17 percent above average in the South Atlantic States. Of the five States leading in production (Washington, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Michigan), the 1944 commercial crop of apples exceeded the 9-year (1934-42) average by the greatest relative amount (27 percent) in Virginia.

The 1944 commercial apple crop of the country was classified seasonally as: 5 percent summer varieties, 13 percent fall varieties, and 82 percent winter varieties. Commercial production of Delicious, Winesap, and McIntosh (winter varieties) totaled, respectively, 18.0, 12.2, and 9.3 percent of the entire commercial production of all varieties, and exceeded production of any other varieties. Nearly 59 percent of all Delicious and over 70 percent of all Winesap apples commercially produced in the United States in 1944 were produced in the State of Washington alone. New York State produced about 46 percent of the commercial crop of McIntosh.

Most of the apples on the market during the first half of 1945 will come from the winter varieties commercially produced in 1944. Production in 1944 in the western States constituted about 38 percent of the United States production of such varieties. The 1944 production of winter varieties in the western States (38,475,000 bushels) was 21 percent greater than in 1943 and 14 percent greater than in 1942. The 1944 production of such varieties in all States combined was 43 percent larger than in 1943 but 3 percent smaller than in 1942.

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings of Apples at Record High

Apples equivalent to 32,649,000 bushels were in cold storage January 1, 1945. This quantity sets a record high for this date, and is more than 20 percent greater than average January 1 holdings for the 5 years, 1940-44. Of the apple holdings on the first of this year, there were 12,852,000 bushels or 39.4 percent held in Washington, Oregon and California. A year earlier these States held 51.3 percent of the apples in storage.

Normally at least 4 million bushels of apples move out of storage in the United States during the month of December. The 2.3 million bushels that moved out of storage in December of this season is an unusually small amount, both in actual quantity moved, and also relative to the quantity in storage on the first of December. In consequence of the large stocks in storage December 1 and the small movement out of storage during December, apple stocks January 1, 1945, were larger in proportion to the total commercial crop of the prior year (26.3 percent) than for any other January 1 during the past 10 years. This relationship of storage stocks on January 1 varied from a low of 18.8 to a high of 26.3 percent within the past 10 years (1936-45), and averaged 22.7 percent.

During December, 1944, by far the most of the movement of apples out of storage was of western apples. In that month, the number of western boxes in storage decreased by more than 1.5 million (or 10.3 percent) while the number of bushel baskets (presumably mostly eastern) decreased by less than 1 million (or 8.7 percent) and the number of eastern boxes actually increased by 162,000 boxes (or about 1.6 percent). Also in cold storage on January 1, 1945, were 57,000 barrels of apples, compared with 74,000 a month earlier and 83,000 for the 5-year (1940-44) average for this date.

Carlot Movement of Apples Well Advanced,
Especially in Western States

Through January 13, 1945, a total of 36,664 carloads of apples had been shipped by rail and boat from the 1944 crop. During the first two weeks of January, 1945, cars of apples were moving at the rate of about 1,200 cars per week. This is a rate of movement about 20 percent greater than was true in general for comparable periods in the previous 5 crop years, 1939 to 1943, both when compared for the season to mid-January, and also when compared for the first half of January only. Relationships over the 1939-43 period indicate that usually about 1 carload of apples is shipped by rail or boat for each 2,500 bushels of apples produced in the commercial crop. After making allowances for some shift of apple movement in recent years from truck to rail and for heavier wartime loading of cars, it appears that perhaps a minimum of 45,000 carloads may move by rail and boat out of the 1944 crop. If so, carlot shipments accumulated through January 13, 1945, may represent about three-fourths of the season's movement by rail and boat.

Carlot rail and boat shipments of 1944 apples this season through January 13, 1945, were more than twice as great from western States as from eastern States.

WFO 121 Requires Set Aside of Winesap,
Newtown, and Delicious Apples in
Washington and Oregon

The War Food Administration has issued War Food Order No. 121, effective January 16, 1945, which requires handlers of fresh apples grown and located in Washington and Oregon to set aside their holdings of Winesap, Newtown, and Delicious (except Golden Delicious) varieties to meet military and war service requirements.

Every person owning, controlling, or having in storage 500 or more bushels of apples is required to report by mail within 7 calendar days after January 16: (1) the location and quantity of the three varieties of northwestern apples owned by him; and (2) the quantities, by varieties, of such apples produced by him during the 1944 crop year, or acquired by him since August 1, 1944.

Under the order all apples sold to Government agencies must be graded and packed in an acceptable manner. It is intended that the order will be so administered as to obtain the required volume from shippers on an equitable basis. Quantities not needed to fill war requirements will be released into civilian trade channels. Lots of five bushels or less are exempt from provisions of the order.

Apple Prices Generally High
But Below Last Year

Prices for eastern and midwestern apples, f.o.b. country shipping points during the first 2 weeks of January, 1945, were in the neighborhood of \$3.00 per bushel, a few cents above prices a year earlier, but appreciably below f.o.b. ceilings allowed. For the entire 1944 crop of apples in the United States, it has been estimated that the price received by farmers will average \$2.27 per bushel, comparable with \$2.39 for the 1943 crop, and \$1.37 for the 1942 crop. The average prices received for the crops of 1934 through 1941 varied from a low of \$0.64 per bushel (for the 1937 and 1939 crops) to a high of \$1.04 per bushel (for the 1936 crop).

Wholesale prices for apples in New York City and Chicago varied within a narrow range during the last half of December, 1944, and the first half of January, 1945. Eastern varieties on the New York market during the first half of January, 1945, were \$0.25 to \$1.00 per bushel, depending upon the variety, below the wholesale prices of a year earlier. In Chicago, midwestern apples sold in early January at levels slightly below prices of a year earlier, and appreciably below ceilings permitted.

Prices for western Delicious and Winesap apples sold at auction in New York City during the week ended January 13, 1945, averaged about 30 cents per box lower than the fairly stable prices that had obtained for the 2 or 3 weeks preceding. Western winter varieties at auction in Chicago for the same week showed increases of 20 to 90 cents per box from those of the week or two immediately preceding, and reflected ceiling levels for the better grades and sizes.

Continued High Prices in Prospect
For the Better Grades and Sizes

Prices for the better grades of apples are expected to increase seasonally through the first half of 1945 and, for western apples, to be conditioned by scheduled increases in ceiling prices. Some deterioration has been noted in certain varieties in storage, such as Jonathan and McIntosh, and stocks on January 1 were at unusually high levels, particularly for midwestern and eastern apples. Consequently some of the latter may be moved eventually only at some reduction from ceilings.

PEARS

Large Pear Crop in 1944, With About
Normal Relationship Between Areas

The United States crop of pears in 1944, estimated at 30,821,000 bushels in the Crop Reporting Board's annual summary of principal crops, was second only to the 1938 record crop of 31,704,000 bushels and was about 8 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. As usual, the three States of Washington, Oregon, and California together produced between two-thirds and three-fourths of the crop for all States. This is in sharp contrast to the distribution of the 1943 crop, however, of which these 3 Pacific Coast States produced 84 percent as a consequence of the very short crop east of the Rocky Mountains in that year.

Bartlett pears constituted 75 percent of the total crop of pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States, which is a slightly higher proportion than the 73 percent for the 10-year (1933-42) average. However, Bartlett pears normally comprise only a little over half of the total quantity of all varieties of pears sold on the fresh market from these States. Nearly all pears processed in Washington, Oregon, and California are of the Bartlett variety, and processing in these States takes about half of the total volume of all pears sold.

Production of varieties other than Bartlett in the 3 Pacific Coast States, while only about 4 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average, is some 37 percent above the short crop of 1943. Hence for the 1944-45 season, market supplies of such varieties, which are the principal source of commercial pears in winter and spring, should be noticeably more plentiful than last year.

Cold Storage Holdings of Pears Above
Average on January 1, 1945

There were 1,443,000 bushels of pears in cold storage January 1, 1945. This quantity is about twice the 724,000 bushels in storage on the same date a year earlier, and approximately one-fifth more than the average for January 1 in the 5 years, 1940-44. Only 25,000 packed and loose boxes of the total storage holdings on January 1 of this year were Bartlett pears, while at least 1-1/3 million boxes were of other varieties. On October 1, 1944, holdings of Bartlett pears were nearly half of the total 5,106,000 bushels in storage at that time. Since then, nearly all the Bartlett pears have moved out, while over half of the original quantity of other varieties still remains. Such movements out of storage are fairly representative of pear movements in comparable periods for the 5 crops of 1939-43, except that the out movement from the 1944 crop has been somewhat larger than usual for Bartlett pears and less than usual for other varieties.

Carlot Shipments of Pears to Mid-January
Exceed Entire Season Shipments for
Any One of the Past 4 Seasons

Reflecting a very large 1944 crop, carlot shipments of pears by rail and boat accumulated through the week ended January 13, 1945, totaled 15,891 cars. This is a greater quantity than was shipped by rail and boat for the

entire season for each of the crops of 1940 to 1943, inclusive. It is probable that the commonly observed shift of traffic from truck to rail is a contributing factor.

In recent years, carlot shipments from the beginning of the season through mid-January have equalled more than 90 percent of the shipments for the entire season. This relationship would suggest that perhaps something less than 1,800 cars of pears would move by rail and boat after mid-January.

Prices for Pears on Fresh Market
Considerably Lower This Season
Than Last

The season average price received by farmers for 1944 crop pears for all purposes, at \$2.15 per bushel, is about 9 percent lower than the record season return of \$2.36 per bushel received for the 1943 crop, but higher than for any other year in the past quarter of a century. Fresh pears sold for table use were put under price control for the first time July 25, 1944, at levels below prices realized in the previous season. The season average price received by farmers for the 1944 crop of pears sold on the fresh market (Pacific Coast pears for fresh use and average for all pears in other States combined) was \$2.14 per bushel, about 20 percent below the comparable price for the preceding season.

Ceiling prices for processed pears were in effect on both the 1943 and 1944 crops. For 1944 pears used for canning, farmers received an average of \$76.10 per ton, about 9 percent above the \$69.60 for the year before. The price received by farmers for dried pears, likewise, was higher for the 1944 crop than for the 1943 crop, averaging \$340 and \$330 per ton, respectively.

Wholesale prices for New York State Kieffer pears (l.c.l. sales) on the New York market averaged \$2.84 per bushel for the week ended January 13, 1945. This price is only 4 cents lower than for the preceding week (highest for the season to date), but is \$1.83 per bushel or nearly 40 percent lower than for the corresponding week ended January 15 a year earlier.

Western D'Anjou pears at auction in New York City continued their decline for the fourth consecutive week from the average of \$4.89 per box for the week ended December 15, 1944, to \$4.17 for the week ended January 12, 1945. The latter price is \$2.63 per box, or 39 percent, below the average price for the comparable week a year earlier. In Chicago, however, auction prices for D'Anjou pears recovered from their post-Christmas drop and rose above the pre-Christmas level to average \$5.07 per box for the week ended January 12, 1945. It is probable that this rapid recovery was influenced by the recent severe weather experienced in the Midwest and the generally difficult transportation situation.

Pears normally advance gradually in price received by farmers about 5 percent from December to April and May, and then advance sharply another 15 percent in June for the high point of the year. In view of the generally strong demand for fresh fruits and the near normal stock position, it is expected that prices to growers will advance seasonally, conditioned by scheduled increases in ceilings.

GRAPES

The production of 2,579,850 tons of grapes in 1944 was about 9 percent more than average for the 10 years, 1933-42, but 13 percent less than the record large crop of 1943. California production, as usual, amounted to more than 90 percent of the production in all States combined. California grape production in 1944 was 10 percent above average, though 15 percent less than the record large crop of 1943. Production of raisin varieties equalled 57 percent of all varieties produced in California in 1944, about the same percentage as was produced on the average during the 10-year period, 1933-42. Of the raisin variety grapes produced, about 82 percent were dried and the rest not dried. Other than raisin varieties, California grape production in 1944 included wine varieties (23 percent) and table varieties (20 percent).

Carlot Shipments of Grapes
Near End of Season

Although California grapes were still moving by rail at a rate of less than 100 cars per week in the first half of January, 1945, the season is usually about complete by this time of year. Shipments cumulated through the week ended January 13 of this year totaled 23,783 cars. This quantity is about 3 percent larger than the number shipped for the preceding entire season out of the large 1943 crop. Part of the explanation for this situation may lie in a somewhat higher proportion of all grapes moving into fresh market channels and to wineries than was the case for the 1943 crop. However, carlot shipments of 1944 grapes for the season through January 13, 1945, were about 7,000 cars less than the comparable movement of the 1942 crop, which was about 7 percent smaller than the 1944 crop.

Record High Season Average Price
to Growers for 1944 Grapes

The season average price received by farmers for all grapes of the 1944 crop was \$79.70 per ton, about 28 percent higher than that received for the 1943 crop and much higher than for any previous year of record. For the 1944 crop of dried raisin grapes in California, farmers received \$201 per ton, compared with \$164 for the year before. A relatively smaller increase in prices for the 1944 crop compared with the 1943 crop was received by farmers for other kinds of grapes, which averaged \$101 and \$87.20 per ton, respectively, for these two crops.

In recent weeks, market prices for grapes, not under maximum price regulations since October 10, 1944, have been declining but remain 20 to 30 percent above prices a year earlier. For the week ended January 13, 1945, wholesale prices for California grapes of various varieties in Chicago averaged \$4.85 per lug, compared with \$5.12 for the previous week and \$3.79 for the corresponding week a year earlier. For the same recent week, prices at auction in New York City for Emperor grapes averaged \$4.33 per lug, compared with \$4.18 for the previous week and \$3.60 for the corresponding week a year earlier. With the end of the 1944 grape season about in sight, no basic change in price is expected for the remainder of the season, though small or unrepresentative lots may occasionally move at rather wide variance from current levels.

STRAWBERRIES

Winter (Florida) Strawberry Crop Above
Last Year, But Still Far Below
Average

The 1945 winter crop of strawberries (from Florida) may be about 105,000 crates (24 quarts each), which would be 7 percent above the 1944 winter crop but only about one-fifth as large as average production for the 10 years, 1934-43. While a 9-crate reduction from the average yield per acre is indicated for 1945, most of the reduction in the winter crop follows from the severe cut in acreage which has occurred during the past 5 years. The dry weather of November and December and the mid-December and mid-January freezes delayed the progress of the Florida winter crop of strawberries. Shipments in volume are expected to begin about the first of February.

For the spring States, 89,650 acres are indicated by intentions reports, which is about 1 percent below 1944 and 41 percent below the 10-year average.

Temporary Increase in Shipping Point
Ceiling Prices for Strawberries

Ceiling prices for fresh strawberries, f.o.b. shipping points in Florida, have been put into effect for the period January 10-31, 1945, under the "disaster clause" of the Stabilization Extension Act, in recognition of the substantial reduction in yield which resulted from the mid-December freeze. The new shipping point ceiling prices for this limited period are: Per pint, 26 3/4 cents; per quart, 51-1/2 cents; and per pound, 34 cents. These are increases of 1-1/2 cents per quart or 1-cent a pound at the shipping-point level.

The relatively few sales which have been made at wholesale in New York City recently, have remained steady for the three weeks ending January 13, 1945, at 42 cents per pint, not greatly different from the 36 to 45 cents per pint for comparable weeks in the previous season.

Reduced Stocks of Frozen
Strawberries in Storage

There were 19,504,000 pounds of frozen strawberries in storage January 1, 1945. This quantity is about 16 percent less than the quantity held December 1 a month earlier, nearly 18 percent less than on January 1, 1944, and about 47 percent less than average January 1 holdings for the 5 years, 1940-44.

DRIED FRUITS

Production of dried fruits for the 1944-45 season is estimated to aggregate approximately 545,000 tons, natural condition, which is 21 percent smaller than in the 1943-44 season and 3 percent smaller than the 5-year (1935-39) average. Raisins and prunes constitute about 80 percent of this season's production. Total supplies of dried fruits this season, which include a considerable carryover from last season and relatively small imports of dates and figs, amount to about 667,000 tons, processed weight. Of this

quantity about one-half is expected to be available to civilians this season. This means a civilian per capita supply of slightly more than 5 pounds, which is about 10 percent less than last season and about 7 percent less than the 5-year average. Since noncivilian requirements are about as large this season as last, most of the decrease in civilian supplies is the consequence of the smaller production. Most of the civilian supplies again consist of raisins and prunes, but civilians are expected to receive slightly larger quantities of most other dried fruits than last season.

Season average prices received by farmers for raisins and dried prunes, the two principal dried fruits, are estimated at \$201 and \$210 per ton, respectively, for 1944-45. These prices are considerably higher than those received for the 1943-44 season, more than 3-1/2 times the 5-year (1935-39) average, and the highest since 1919 in the case of prunes and 1920 in the case of raisins.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Total Supplies of Commercially Canned
Fruits About 15 Percent Larger
This Season Than Last

The domestic commercially canned pack of fruit for the 1944-45 season is estimated at approximately 2.2 billion pounds or the equivalent of about 50 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This pack is about 38 percent larger than the 1943-44 pack and 31 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average. Fruits of which substantially larger quantities were packed this season than last, mainly because of larger crops, include apples, apricots, cherries and peaches. Those packed in substantially smaller quantities include plums and prunes, cranberries and various other berries. Total supplies of canned fruits, which include large inshipments of pineapples, imports of olives, and stocks from the previous season, amount to more than 3 billion pounds or the equivalent of about 70 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This total is about 15 percent larger than the total for the 1943-44 season. The above figures do not include canned fruit juices.

Total Supplies of Commercially Canned
Fruit Juices Slightly Smaller
This Season Than Last

The domestic commercially canned pack of fruit juices for the 1944-45 season is expected to aggregate more than 1.5 billion pounds or about the same as the 1943-44 pack. About 1.1 billion pounds of the 1944-45 pack, or the equivalent of nearly 40 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, consist of single-strength citrus juices. In addition, this season's pack includes substantial quantities of concentrated citrus juices, mostly for use by the armed forces. Grapefruit juice comprises about half of the entire citrus juice pack. Less grapefruit juice but more orange juice is expected to be canned than in 1943-44. Total supplies of canned fruit juices, which include substantial inshipments of pineapple juice and carryin stocks, are indicated at more than 2 billion pounds this season or slightly less than last season.

Civilian Supplies of Commercially Canned
Fruits and Fruit Juices Slightly
Smaller This Season Than Last

Notwithstanding the larger total supplies of canned fruits this season than last, civilians are expected to receive slightly less than the 10 pounds per capita they received last season, because of increased military and other noncivilian requirements. Civilian per capita consumption of commercially canned fruits averaged about 15 pounds per year for the 1935-39 period. More than half of the civilian supplies of commercially canned fruits this season consist of peaches, apricots, pineapple, and applesauce. Those expected to be available to civilians in considerably greater supply this season than last include apricots and applesauce. In contrast, civilians are expected to receive considerably less peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail this season.

Civilian per capita supplies of canned fruit juices for the 1944-45 season are now indicated to be about one-tenth smaller than for the 1943-44 season but nearly twice as large as the 4-pound average for the 1935-39 period. About two-thirds of the supplies this season consist of citrus juices. Civilian supplies of grapefruit juice are expected to be substantially smaller this season than last, mainly because of the smaller grapefruit crop. In contrast, supplies of orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice are expected to be considerably larger.

Civilian Supplies of Commercially Canned
Fruits and Fruit Juices Combined Nearly
as Large in 1944-45 as in 1935-39 Period

Production of canned fruit juices during the past decade has increased at a much more rapid rate than has production of canned fruits. Mainly for this reason civilian supplies of canned fruit juices for the 1944-45 season are nearly double the average for the 1935-39 period despite large noncivilian requirements, whereas civilian supplies of canned fruits for this season are only about two-thirds as large as in the 1935-39 period after provision is made for noncivilian requirements. Civilian per capita supplies of canned fruits and canned fruit juices aggregate 17.9 pounds for 1944-45 compared with 18.7 pounds for 1943-44 and 19 pounds, the average for the 1935-39 period.

Sales and Distribution of Canned
Citrus Juices Restricted

Effective January 18, 1945, the War Food Administration has issued War Food Order No. 122, which requires that canners of grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice confine sales, deliveries, and shipments of these products to the armed forces. As soon as the needs of the armed forces and the Government are provided, the order is to be revoked. Meanwhile sale and delivery into retail channels is to be confined to stocks already in wholesale and retail outlets. Nation point values above zero were restored to canned grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice by the Office of Price Administration, also effective January 18, 1945.

FROZEN FRUIT

Commercial production of frozen fruit in 1944 aggregated approximately 240 million pounds or about 9 percent more than in 1943. Civilian per capita consumption in 1944 amounted to about 1.5 pounds, compared with 1.4 pounds in 1943 and 0.5 pound in 1935, since which time production and hence consumption have expanded rapidly. In recent years civilian per capita consumption of commercially frozen fruits has been from 10 to 15 percent as large as that of commercially canned fruits.

Stocks of commercially frozen fruit on January 1, 1945, amounted to about 269 million pounds, 19 percent more than a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Record 1944 Crop of Pecans; Other
Tree Nuts Above Average

The 141,865,000-pound crop of pecans produced in 1944 topped the previous record crop of 1943 by 7 percent, and is 54 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Largest increases over last year's production were in the wild or seedling pecans and in the States of Texas and Louisiana. The 1944 production of wild or seedling pecans (84,251,000 pounds) was 59 percent of the total for all pecans. While the actual number of pounds increase in production for the 1944 crop compared with the 10-year average was greater for the seedling than for the improved varieties, the relative or percentage increase for the improved varieties (60.2 percent) was greater than that for the seedlings (50.3 percent).

The 1944 crop of "English" walnuts in California and Oregon (69,200 tons) was 8.5 percent greater than the 1943 crop and 26.6 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average. California almond production in 1944 (20,700 tons) did not equal the record 1942 crop (22,000 tons) but was 29 percent greater than the 1943 crop and about 55 percent above the 10-year average. The 1944 filbert crop in Washington and Oregon (6,560 tons) was 7 percent smaller than the 1943 crop but 136 percent larger than average production for the 10 years, 1933-42.

Stocks of Nuts in Refrigerated Storage

Nuts in the shell in refrigerated storage January 1, 1945, totaled 22.1 million pounds, compared with 7.8 million pounds a month earlier. Nutmeats in refrigerated storage January 1, 1945, totaled 30.8 million pounds, compared with 19.1 million pounds a month earlier. These data constitute a new series. Comparable data are not available for earlier years, and detail as to kinds of nuts included are not reported.

War Food Order No. 111, effective September 2, 1944, excluded all nuts in the shell, except peanuts, from use of refrigerated storage space in 26 major cities. In other cities, however, and in these cities by special permit, nuts other than peanuts (principally pecans) may be put in refrigerated storage when space is available. Beginning in early December 1944, permission was granted warehousemen in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, to store until September 30, 1945, nuts in the shell in cold storage in an

amount not to exceed their holdings on March 1, 1944. At the same time, permission was granted to shellers, only, in St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois, to store whatever quantity of nuts in the shell the warehousemen are willing to accept prior to March 1, 1945. Beginning March 1, shellers in these latter two cities will be authorized, upon application, to retain in cold storage a quantity not to exceed a normal two-months' inventory for shelling purposes, provided the warehouseman concerned certifies that he is willing to store such quantity and has the space available.

Average Prices Received by Farmers

Lower This Season On Pecans

and Walnuts

Compared with prices received for the 1943 crop, prices received by farmers this season for pecans of all varieties averaged 1 cent per pound lower. Most all of the decline, however, occurred in the wild or seedling varieties, with only 0.3 cent per pound decline for improved varieties and 1.3 cents decline for the seedlings. The 1944 crop season average price received by farmers of 28.2 cents per pound for improved varieties, 17.7 cents for seedlings, and 22.0 cents for all varieties of pecans, are all higher than for any year since 1929, except for last year's record high.

Grower's prices for 1944 crop "English" walnuts averaged \$457 per ton, compared with \$483 for the 1943 crop, in California, where about 90 percent of the U. S. crop is produced. In Oregon, comparable prices were \$460 for the 1944 crop and \$420 for the 1943 crop. Combining both States, the price for the 1944 crop averaged \$457 against \$478 for the previous season.

Prices received by growers for the 1944 crop of California almonds averaged \$753 per ton, and for the 1944 crop of filberts grown in Oregon and Washington, \$540 per ton. For the previous season, these prices were \$732 and \$499, respectively.

Wholesale Prices of Nuts Mostly

Same as Last Year

In New York City, wholesale prices for pecans, almonds, and filberts have remained steady at ceilings throughout December and the first half of January. Except for shelled pecans, which are 9 to 18 cents per pound lower than last year, wholesale prices for nuts in the shell and for shelled nuts in mid-January this year were at approximately the same levels as a year earlier.

All edible tree nuts are included under ceiling price regulations that have been in effect for some time and that, under present market conditions, largely determine the market prices at which the nuts move in wholesale and retail channels.

Table 1.- Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average
1935-39, annual 1940-45

Commodity	Average: 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	Prelim.: 1944 1/	Prelim.: 1945 1/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,675	2,942	3,089	2,137	2,981	
Apricots, 3 States	265	127	214	228	106	358	
Avocados, 2 States	10	16	20	18	26	15	
Cherries, 12 States	149	1,173	161	196	117	201	
Cranberries	31	29	36	41	34	19	
Dates, Calif.	4	6	6	8	11	*(9)	
Figs, 2 States	90	112	121	103	134	118	
Grapes	2,444	2,467	2,728	2,402	2,973	2,580	
Olives, Calif.	31	74	56	59	57	46	
Peaches	1,355	1,387	1,798	1,593	1,006	1,800	
Pears	708	735	729	758	602	760	
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	
Plums, 2 States	67	74	78	77	79	100	
Prunes, 4 States 3/	700	521	558	541	626	500	
Strawberries	189	221	228	241	127	91	
Total of above	9,099	8,617	9,675	9,354	8,035	9,578	
<hr/>							
Citrus:							
Limes, Florida	2	3	6	7	8	10	*(11)
	: 1934-38	: 1939-40	: 1940-41	: 1941-42	: 1942-43	: 1943-44	: 1944-45
	: average	: season	: season	: season	: season	: season	: season
Oranges & tangerines ...	2,518	2,958	3,335	3,489	3,728	4,455	4,443
Grapefruit	1,121	1,359	1,665	1,564	1,979	2,188	1,899
Lemons, Calif.	354	455	655	463	590	436	526
Total citrus	3,995	4,775	5,665	5,523	6,305	7,089	6,879
GRAND TOTAL,	:	:					
including citrus from	:	:					
bloom of year before ..	13,094	13,392	15,340	14,877	14,340	16,667	
including citrus from	:	:					
bloom of current year ..	13,318	14,282	15,198	15,659	15,124	16,457	

1/ As of Dec. 1, 1944, for deciduous fruits and as of Jan. 1, 1945, for citrus.

*/ Rough estimate; official estimate has not yet been published.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

3/ Exclusive of quantities not harvested in California in 1940, 1941, and 1942.

NOTE: Florida limes are harvested chiefly in the same year as the bloom.

Table 2.- Citrus fruits: Production in principal States, average 1933-42, annual 1942 and 1943, and indicated 1944 (estimates as of Jan. 1, 1945)

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>Oranges</u>				
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	54,918
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	18,720
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,500
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360
Five States 3/	67,937	85,149	103,056	102,848
<u>Tangerines</u>				
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,000
<u>All oranges and tangerines</u>				
Five States 3/	70,557	89,349	106,656	106,848
<u>Grapefruit</u>				
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	21,500
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,300
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,200
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
Four States 3/	32,858	50,481	55,979	48,741
<u>Lemons</u>				
California 3/	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
<u>Limes</u>				
Florida 3/	75	175	1190	4/ 250

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and / or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ December 1, 1944, indicated production.

Table 3.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45 1/

Week ended	1943-44					1944-45				
	Calif.	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Texas	Calif.	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Texas
	Ariz.	Navels	and	Fla.	Texas	Ariz.	Navels	and	Fla.	Texas
	Valencia	mis-	cella-	neous	Total	Valencia	mis-	cella-	neous	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Oct. 21 ...	516	---	342	348	1,209	896	---	1,003	350	2,253
Oct. 28 ...	491	---	871	454	1,823	590	---	861	478	1,943
Nov. 4 ...	304	---	1,579	442	2,334	260	---	1,170	606	2,051
Nov. 11 ...	141	29	2,053	428	2,662	48	---	2,262	588	2,910
Nov. 18 ...	18	379	2,596	322	3,330	5	---	1,881	379	2,274
Nov. 25 ...	7	894	2,418	282	3,616	2	46	1,147	269	1,477
Dec. 2 ...	7	1,479	2,043	292	3,829	---	579	1,897	347	2,831
Dec. 9 ...	1	1,803	2,605	362	4,773	---	1,217	2,793	464	4,480
Dec. 16 ...	1	1,335	2,842	336	4,515	---	1,227	3,154	521	4,912
Dec. 23 ...	---	1,186	1,376	215	2,777	---	1,464	2,076	385	3,927
Dec. 30 ...	---	1,157	1,222	115	2,494	---	1,215	487	96	1,802
Jan. 6 ...	---	1,166	1,614	190	2,971	---	1,096	1,434	225	2,761
Jan. 13 ...	---	1,451	1,748	224	3,424	---	1,198	1,740	186	3,129
Jan. 20 ...	---	872	1,807	221	2,901	---	911	1,892	206	3,010

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Including 71 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between October 21 and December 16, 1943, and 3 cars in mid-January, 1944.

3/ Including 109 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between October 21, 1944, and January 20, 1945.

Table 4.- Tangerines: Total weekly shipments from Florida, October-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45 1/

Season	November					December					January		
	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
1943-44	1	9	37	97	424	978	947	899	653	896	665	553	
1944-45	47	101	430	755	824	782	985	904	180	581	535	590	

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Truck shipments from Florida include interstate and intrastate movement, except such shipments as go to canners or to boats. Figures include tangerines which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 5.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
October-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45

Week ended	1943-44				1944-45			
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Oct. 21 ...	339	509	3	851	387	1,049	2	1,438
" 28 ...	380	679	33	1,092	335	835	---	1,170
Nov. 4 ...	442	811	57	1,310	209	672	---	881
" 11 ...	611	1,017	50	1,678	270	641	1	912
" 18 ...	531	958	91	1,580	376	711	8	1,095
" 25 ...	482	760	86	1,328	344	791	36	1,171
Dec. 2 ...	404	545	62	1,011	326	810	72	1,208
" 9 ...	365	838	49	1,252	274	966	101	1,341
" 16 ...	369	582	43	994	355	956	87	1,398
" 23 ...	202	369	57	628	275	637	52	964
" 30 ...	381	476	51	908	231	396	31	658
Jan. 6 ...	557	801	62	1,420	351	750	51	1,152
" 13 ...	632	800	82	1,514	338	592	60	990
" 20 ...	446	802	67	1,315	407	910	98	1,415

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit which was in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 6.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box,
New York and Chicago, October-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45

Market and period	Florida				Texas (total)			
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Month-								
Oct.	3.91	3.92	3.62	3.54	3.65	3.75	---	3.39
Nov.	4.04	4.54	3.34	3.91	3.74	4.40	3.18	3.49
Dec.	3.77	4.57	3.10	3.88	3.66	4.40	3.67	3.41
Wk. ended-								
Jan. 5 ...	3.89	4.14	3.29	3.71	3.81	4.06	3.57	3.39
" 12 ...	3.39	4.23	2.78	3.40	3.21	3.96	3.51	3.06
" 19 ...	3.10	4.12	2.44	3.43	2.94	3.95	3.39	3.57
Chicago:								
Month-								
Oct.	---	---	---	---	3.85	2.82	3.90	3.94
Nov.	---	---	---	---	3.35	3.02	2.94	3.11
Dec.	---	---	---	---	2.29	---	2.71	2.87
Wk. ended-								
Jan. 5 ...	---	---	---	---	2.30	---	2.88	2.93
" 12 ...	---	---	---	---	2.41	---	3.04	3.36
" 19 ...	---	---	---	---	---	4.34	3.06	3.47

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>								
Month-								
October	5.44	5.85	---	---	4.28	4.55	4.42	7.11
November ...	5.44	5.84	---	---	3.81	3.87	6.18	6.47
December	---	---	5.32	5.32	3.77	4.83	5.97	6.48
Week ended-								
Jan. 5	---	---	4.29	5.23	3.50	4.84	6.19	6.47
" 12	---	---	3.65	4.43	3.44	4.74	6.18	6.03
" 19	---	---	3.62	3.67	3.42	4.30	6.18	4.82
<u>Chicago:</u>								
Month-								
October	5.37	5.81	---	---	4.54	4.50	5.33	7.08
November ...	5.36	5.81	---	---	4.23	3.66	6.13	6.44
December	---	---	5.18	5.28	3.69	4.53	6.01	6.41
Week ended-								
Jan. 5	---	---	4.09	4.50	3.36	3.50	5.88	6.02
" 12	---	---	4.07	4.37	3.31	4.67	6.20	5.76
" 19	---	---	3.79	4.13	3.25	4.18	6.21	4.66

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1933-42, annual 1942-44 1/

Crop	Average	1942	1943	1944
	1933-42			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	13,390	22,000	16,000	20,700
Filberts, Oregon and Wash. ...	2,775	4,270	7,030	6,560
Walnuts, Calif. and Oregon ...	54,650	61,200	63,800	69,200
Pecans, total (12 States)	46,005	38,600	66,087	70,932
Total of above	116,820	126,070	152,917	167,392
<u>Pecans:</u>				
Improved varieties	17,979	22,765	28,361	28,807
Wild or seedling varieties:	28,026	15,835	37,726	42,125

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942 and 1943 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1942 - Filberts, Oregon 100; walnuts, California 2,500 and Oregon 450. 1943 - Filberts, Oregon 100; walnuts, Oregon 200.

Table 9.- Apples: Production in States having a commercial crop, average 1934-42, annual 1943 and 1944 1/

State or area	Average : 1934-42:	1943	1944	State or area	Average : 1934-42:	1943	1944
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	589	704	912	Wis.	644	862	805
N. H.	729	767	778	Minn.	210	172	182
Vt.	543	722	513	Iowa	276	42	80
Mass.	2,586	2,228	2,747	Mo.	1,453	968	660
R. I.	270	281	268	Nebr.	299	34	84
Conn.	1,422	836	1,523	Kans.	788	260	356
N. Y.	16,140	13,602	17,010	N. Central	21,534	14,448	18,968
N. H.	3,216	2,028	2,090				
Pa.	9,086	5,070	9,100	Ky.	285	280	185
N. Atlantic	34,581	26,238	34,941	Tenn.	316	198	370
				Ark.	774	563	568
Del.	1,093	499	870	S. Central	1,376	1,041	1,123
Md.	1,936	864	1,863	Central	22,910	15,489	20,091
Va.	11,493	5,590	14,580				
W. Va.	4,366	2,046	4,356	Mont.	333	258	400
N. C.	1,142	499	1,782	Idaho	3,166	640	2,100
St. Atlantic	20,032	9,498	23,451	Colo.	1,600	1,140	2,002
Eastern.....	54,613	35,736	58,392	N. Mex.	718	847	760
				Utah	397	550	576
Ohio	5,190	2,422	5,395	Wash.	27,939	23,000	30,303
Ind.	1,589	1,010	1,363	Oreg.	3,218	2,690	3,288
Ill.	3,204	2,790	2,418	Calif.	7,486	8,700	6,400
Mich.	7,881	5,888	7,625	Western	44,856	37,825	45,429
				35 States ..	122,378	89,050	124,212

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors, as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Mass., 82; R. I., 13; Conn., 61; N.Y., 340; N.J., 125; Pa., 273; Va., 437; W. Va., 87; N.C., 89; Mont., 12; and Utah 12.

Table 10. Apples, pears, and grapes: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

Market and period	Western apples (standard box)				Western pears (standard box)				California grapes (lug box)	
	Delicious		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou		Emperor	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
	Dol. 1/	Dol. 2/	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:-										
Month-										
Sept.	---	---	4.66	3.41	5.10	4.32	4.58	4.34	3.05	---
Oct.	4.25	3.70	4.20	3.65	5.07	4.18	5.63	4.34	2.97	3.63
Nov.	3.08	3.74	3.09	3.69	5.97	3.59	6.29	4.55	3.28	3.91
Dec.	3.18	4.00	3.17	3.90	5.85	3.72	7.27	4.69	3.14	4.59
Week ended :										
Jan. 5 ...	3.17	4.01	3.15	3.78	5.69	3.22	6.73	4.46	3.54	4.18
12 ...	3.20	4.03	3.20	3.56	5.05	3.08	6.80	4.17	3.60	4.33
19 ...	3.10	4.04	3.15	3.74	4.41	3.35	6.27	4.06	3.60	4.53
Chicago:-										
Month-										
Sept.	---	---	4.84	3.77	5.19	4.00	4.75	3.13	---	---
Oct.	4.23	3.75	3.73	3.19	4.86	3.94	5.94	4.47	3.02	3.48
Nov.	3.04	3.70	3.09	3.28	5.44	3.65	6.39	4.42	3.27	3.84
Dec.	3.04	3.52	3.20	3.19	5.89	3.29	7.03	4.40	3.15	3.81
Week ended :										
Jan. 5 ...	---	3.05	---	2.56	4.74	1.97	7.16	4.71	---	3.80
12 ...	---	3.98	---	2.40	---	---	7.18	5.07	3.70	3.93
19 ...	---	3.28	---	2.86	---	---	6.63	4.53	3.60	4.60

1/ Extra fancy grade, Washington apples. 2/ Fancy and extra fancy grade.

Table 11.- Apples and pears: Cold-storage holdings, January 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1,	Jan. 1,
		average	1944	1944	1945
		1940-44			
		Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Apples	Barrels	83	18	74	57
Apples	Western boxes	12,225	11,014	15,352	13,767
Apples	Eastern boxes	7,325	5,800	9,905	10,067
Apples	Bushel baskets	6,607	3,966	9,472	8,644
Total apples	Bushels	26,406	20,834	34,951	32,649
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	37	23	19	24
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	11	15	37	1
Pears, other varieties	Boxes	1,097	663	2,235	1,333
Pears	Bushel baskets	37	23	82	85
Total pears	Bushels	1,182	724	2,373	1,443
Other fresh fruits	Pounds	---	---	32,313	17,030

Table 12.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), and 2-1/2 inches minimum size, at New York and Chicago, September-January, 1943-44 and 1944-45

Market and period	Baldwin		Delicious		McIntosh		R. I. Greening		Average of all varieties	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:-										
Eastern apples										
Month-										
Sept.	---	---	3.41	3.11	3.08	2.73	2.45	2.16	2.90	2.42
Oct.	2.53	2.19	3.11	3.11	3.01	3.06	2.77	2.32	2.79	2.61
Nov.	3.12	2.04	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.20	3.22	2.95	3.15	2.79
Dec.	3.41	2.40	3.43	3.30	3.37	3.33	3.48	2.95	3.37	2.99
Week ended-										
Jan. 6	3.35	---	3.42	3.47	3.38	3.34	3.52	2.94	3.46	3.10
13	3.44	2.44	3.54	3.29	3.42	3.32	3.57	2.95	3.38	2.96
20	3.41	2.42	3.44	3.20	3.41	3.18	3.62	2.92	3.44	2.99
Chicago:-										
Midwestern apples										
Month-										
		Rome								
		Beauty								
Sept.	---	---	4.22	3.48	3.42	3.10	3.01	3.11	3.25	3.16
Oct.	---	---	3.73	3.07	3.36	2.95	3.07	2.95	3.24	2.93
Nov.	3.30	3.50	---	3.11	3.25	3.07	---	3.24 1/3	3.27	3.10
Dec.	---	3.50	---	3.29	---	---	---	3.34 1/3	3.45	3.28
Week ended-										
Jan. 6	---	3.50	---	3.50	---	2.75	---	3.20 1/3	3.43	3.03
13	---	3.48	---	3.50	---	2.75	---	3.35 1/3	3.43	3.02
20	---	3.41	---	3.41	---	2.83	---	3.02 1/3	3.55	2.98

1/ Various varieties, grades, and sizes, New York and Michigan apples.

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

Table 13.- Frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, January 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
	average	1944	1944	1945
	1940-44			
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Apples	1/	1/	22,640	34,154
Blackberries	6,667	8,823	12,401	11,272
Cherries	25,042	19,925	40,810	34,447
Young, Logan, & Boysenberries ...	3,895	4,261	9,893	8,997
Raspberries	13,485	15,731	14,789	13,086
Strawberries	37,073	23,629	23,130	19,504
Grapes	1/	1/	20,730	19,414
Plums and prunes	1/	1/	14,657	14,240
Peaches	1/	1/	33,820	30,020
Fruit juices and purees	1/	1/	19,940	15,740
All other fruits 2/	86,620	115,666	78,394	68,218
Total	172,782	227,035	291,204	269,092

1/ Included in "all other fruits." 2/ Includes blueberries since July 1944.

Table 14.- Strawberries: Acreage, production, and season average price per crate received by farmers, average 1933-42, annual 1944, and intended 1945 1/

Group and State	Acreage			Production		Farm price per crate	
	Average:	1944	Intended:	Average:	1944	Average:	1944
	1934-43		1945	1933-42		1933-42	
				1,000	1,000		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	crates	crates	Dol.	Dol.
Winter:							
Florida	7,090	14,400	1,750	555	98	4.54	11.30
Early spring:							
Louisiana	19,460	12,000	12,500	2/ 1,263	492	3.26	9.85
Alabama	3,440	2,200	2,100	273	132	2.25	6.95
Texas	2,000	500	580	120	20	3.74	7.50
California S. Dist.							
S. Dist.	1,880	360	460	322	34	3.09	15.75
Group total ..	26,780	15,060	15,640	1,978	678	3.11	9.51
Mid-spring:							
Mississippi	400	60	---	2/ 29	3	2.50	5.60
Georgia	3/ 460	---	---	3/ 26	---	3/ 2.42	---
South Carolina :	400	200	200	31	20	2.65	8.00
North Carolina :	6,210	2,300	2,300	2/ 582	161	2.52	7.80
Tennessee	13,680	10,000	9,500	2/ 693	430	1.91	6.70
Arkansas	15,250	9,400	10,300	2/ 841	329	2.10	7.70
Oklahoma	880	700	500	49	18	2.45	7.50
Kansas	1,070	960	860	48	38	2.52	6.50
Missouri	5,710	3,900	3,000	2/ 274	117	2.56	8.10
Illinois	4,160	2,900	2,500	233	102	2.40	7.60
Kentucky	7,580	3,500	3,200	2/ 428	105	2.32	7.80
Virginia	6,770	3,100	3,100	2/ 478	208	1.99	7.50
Maryland	6,430	2,800	2,600	461	140	2.10	7.80
Delaware	3,440	1,200	1,100	207	54	2.22	7.80
California,							
other	3,050	540	660	526	68	2.80	10.20
Group total ..	75,360	41,560	39,820	4,901	1,793	2.22	7.55
Late spring:							
New Jersey	3,880	3,100	3,000	232	140	2.49	7.85
Pennsylvania ...	3,910	3,500	3,100	268	210	2.57	8.90
Ohio	4,810	3,700	3,000	398	259	2.52	8.00
Indiana	2,660	1,200	900	199	68	2.26	7.60
New York	3,980	3,100	2,600	323	229	2.75	9.10
Michigan	9,670	5,700	6,500	776	399	2.22	7.30
Wisconsin	2,100	1,500	1,650	149	135	2.36	7.80
Iowa	830	1,300	1,040	52	52	2.78	7.00
Utah	1,200	900	900	73	54	2.42	11.60
Washington	6,740	4,200	4,900	2/ 582	462	2.43	5.30
Oregon	11,260	6,000	6,600	2/ 858	2/ 456	2.16	6.66
Group total ..	51,040	34,200	34,190	3,910	2,464	2.34	7.34
TOTAL ALL STATES:	160,270	92,220	91,400	11,345	5,033	2.52	7.79

1/ Includes undetermined quantities used for processing. 2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. In 1944 this quantity in Oregon was 9,000 crates. 3/ Short-time average.

NOTE: Production and price are in terms of 24-quart crates, weighing about 36 pounds net. The 1945 winter crop of strawberries in Florida is indicated to be about 105,000 crates, compared with 98,000 last year and a 10-year average of 555,000 crates.